A WOMAN KILLED IN SING SING BY HER CONVICT HUSBAND.

THE HAD GONE TO VISIT HIM, AND AS THEY WERE PARTING HE STABBED HER IN THE NECK WITH A POTATO KNIFE.

SEVERING THE JUGULAR VEIN. AND SHE DIED IN EIGHT MINUTES.

A terrible crime was committed at the State Prison in Sing Sing yesterday afternoon, when a convict named Adrian Braun, in a fit of frenzy, stabbed and killed his wife, who was paying him a visit according to the prison rules.

The wife, whose name was Katherine Braun, and who occupied two rooms at No. 308 East Eightieth-st., this city, went to the prison just before 8 o'clock and asked to see her husband.

The necessary permission was granted, and the two met and conversed for the customary hour in the visiting-room, in the presence of State Detective James Jackson. When 4 o'clock came Detective Jackson told the couple that it was time to end their interview, and advanced toward them to give Braun into the charge of an officer to be taken back to his effect upon his peculiar mind. For the publication place. Both the convict and his wife asked for a little longer time.

Mr. Jackson told them they could have ten minutes longer, and as he turned toward his desk Braun exclaimed, "Let me have a kiss!" and stabbed his wife several times in the neck, severing the jugular vein.

Sergeant Coultry and Detective Jackson at once seized and disarmed Braun, and his wife died in about eight minutes, never uttering a word from the time she was struck.

When Braun was searched, after the stabbing, another knife was found in his possession. He was employed as a potato peeler in the kitchen, and the knives were the sort used in that work. He was placed at once in one of the condemned cells, that he might have no opportunity commit suicide.

Warden Sage was away at the time of the murder, and when he returned he saw Braun, but could obtain from him no reason for his

Braun said he had been married for twelve years, and had five children, three girls and two boys, and that his wife had taken care of three of the children, and two were in St. Joseph's

He is serving a term of two years' imprisonment for assault in the second degree, having severely beaten his wife, and was sentenced on August 81, 1897. He is thirty-five years old, was born in Germany, and is tall and of slim build. His wife was a pale-faced, slender woman, about thirty-two years old, and had the appearance of being a respectable and hardworking woman.

During the interview between the convict and his wife they seemed to be upon the best of terms. She had brought him a box of fruit and other delicacies permitted by the prison rules, and in asking Detective Jackson that her visit might be prolonged a little, had urged that she could visit the prisoner only once in three could visit the prisoner only once in three months, and for the expense incurred an hour time was too little.

time was too little.

Prison Physician Irvine was present when the woman died, but nothing could be done for her. Coroner Miles, of Yonkers, was informed of the murder, and went to the prison last evening. After viewing the body and taking charge of the case, the Coroner postponed the inquest until Monday afternoon. Warden Sage last evening sent Keepers Terrill and Beebe to this city to take care of the children whom Mrs. Braun had left behind while she paid the visit which ended in her death.

This is not the first tragedy within the prison

which ended in her death.

This is not the first tragedy within the prison walls. Years ago a convict named Mangano, also employed in the messroom, stabbed and killed a convict named Williams with a potato knife. Mangano was tried and convicted of murder in the first degree at White Plains, but secured a new trial, and escaped with a conviction of manglangher. ion of manslaughter.

The principal witness against him was Daniel The principal witness against him was Daniel Tash, another convict in the prison. Angelo Cornetti, a friend of Mangano, stabbed and killed Cash because of his testimony against Mangano. For the crime he was convicted of murder in the first degree, and hanged in the

murder in the first degree, and hanged in the county jail at White Plains.

It is probable that before the term of imprisonment for the assault on Mrs. Braun expires her husband will have explated her murder. His case will go before the Grand Jury at White Plains, and he will be indicted for murder in the first degree. His trial will follow as soon as possible, and a year from now, the prison au-

The news of the tragedy quickly spread through the prison, and in a short time it was being discussed by all the convicts. All were at work in the different shops of the institu-tion when the crime occurred, but there was no excitement, so well have the keepers control over

the men.

It is probable that the body of Mrs. Braun will be buried at the expense of the county, and that Braun's body will find a resting-place among the dead in murderers' row, in the little cemetery outside the prison.

Soon after the murder, the police of the East Eighty-eighth-st, station were asked to take charge of the three children left at the home of the murdered woman. The children were

harge of the three child taken to the home of Mrs. Ewen, at No. 853 East Eighty-first-st., who will care for them until this morning, when they will probably be turned over to the custody of the Gerry Society.

AN IRISH UPRISING CELEBRATED.

The Irish Revolutionary Brotherhood celebrated the anniversary of the uprising of 1866-'67 last night with a dinner at the Colonnade Hotel, Broadway, about one hundred and fifty persons being present. After the coffee had been reached resolutions offered by Captain Augustin E. Costello were adopted, sympathizing with the loss of the

were adopted, sympathizing with the loss of the sallors of the Maine and demanding that this Gov-ernment take action at once to free Cuba and "right the wrongs committed." President Patrick J. Hayburn made a brief ad-dress, and other speeches were made by Congress-men John Quinn. Rowland Blennerhasset Mahany. J. Grattan McMahon, Assemblyman Cornelius Col-lins and Captain Augustin E. Costello.

HARLEM WHEELMEN'S STATE WEET, Buffalo, March &-Walter S. Jenkins, Chief Cor. sul of the New-York State Division, L. A. W., has requested the Associated Press to announce that the application of the Harlem Wheelmen to be permitted to run the New-York State Division meet has been received and acted upon by the Execu Committee, which awarded the meet to them. The date and place for holding the meet were not mentioned in the application. From another source it is learned that the meet will probably be held on Berkeley Field on June 18.

THE CYLINDRICAL COTTON BALE.

THE CYLINDRICAL COTTON BALE.

From The Engineering News.

Cotton-baling and cotton fires are reported upon by United States Consul James Boyle, of Liverpool. A late test has been made of the comparative merits of the square and cylindrical American cotton bale with regard to the effect of fire upon them. The two bales were fired and burned side or side for thirty minutes. The square bale ordinally well well are covered, showing a loss of 383 per cent of the whole. The cylindrical bale weighed 36 pounds, and 36 pounds remaining sound, showing a loss of 22-per cent, though consideration must be given to the relative sizes of the bases. The bulk of 22-per cent, though consideration must be given to the relative sizes of the bases. The bulk of the control of the control bale, which we can be received as in favor of the round bale, which we can be received as the country five pounds to the cubic foot, and never give trouble from fire or by damage to the jute overling. The explanation of the liability of the square American cotton bales to fire is thus given. The world, and the bales are first compass any in the world, and the bales are first compass any in the world, and the bales are first compass any in the world, and the bales are first compass any in the world, and the bales are first compass any in the world, and the bales are first compass any in the world, and the bales are first compass any in the world, and the bales are first compass any in the world, and the bales are first compass any in the world, and the bales are first compass any in the world, and the bales are first compass and the tease of the country of the compassion in freight and characteristic follows the country of the From The Engineering News.

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BARGAIN PRICES. J. M. Quinby & Co.,

5th Avenue and 27th Street. SENATOR BUTLER'S PROGRAMME.

NO SILVER ALLIANCE UNLESS THE POPULISTS

GET A BIG SHARE OF THE SPOILS. Washington, March 5 (Special).-Senator Marion Butler's letter to the chairman of the Oregon Populist Committee is construed here as merely another symptom of that perennial disease with which he afflicted-the disease of notoriety as a balancer American politics. The Senator is regarded as man who would not lie quietly in his grave if either of the two greater parties were to have uninterrupted sway in the Union for a few years Oregon letter is quoted to show that not even imbrogilos with foreign Powers that bring other men of all parties to see things in a light different local and partisan surroundings have any of the letter in his own paper at this time, when ever it may have been arst conceived or written seems to make this fact perfectly clear. In the letter he considers all sorts of fusion or co-operation with other parties and, declaring against the former, maintains that the latter must be different

in future from that of 1896. Mr. Butler speaks his mind quite freely of the "deal" then made between Populists and the Bryan ocrats. He says with some retrospective energy and present acrimony that the thing then arranged cannot be worked over. Little rumbling sounds of discontent have proceeded from many ulist newspapers and politicians ever since Butler's leadership, the mass lists sacrificed "Tom" Watson, Goaded by thos who then opposed the sacrifice and stung by the fact that he and the other contrivers got nothing for their pains, the ambitious North Carolinian lain in wait for a chance to announce a decisive change of policy. He seems to think that the present lull in politics while the Nation is waiting for the report in the Maine inquiry is a suitable opportunity. The Populist party always seeks to anticipate public opinion by assuming that it reprein some peculiar and exclusive manner the sentiment of the people. The letter referred to is

significant in this: The Populist leaders intend to force the hand of their late allies both next fall and in 1900. The Democrats will be required to say whether the silver forces are to be allied on such terms as will give the Populists a good share of the Congressmen give the Populists a good share of the bear of the bear of the life of the lif to be chosen in 1898 and the Vice-Presidential can-

there was I would present to go our self-respect.

This is the sentiment of most Southern Democrate, although the Democratic silver politicians of the South often discuss the propriety of renewing the fusion arrangement with Populists whom they oppose in State elections. It is only necessary to add that the signs point to more independence on the part of the Populists. Whether the Democrats will concede anything, especially the support of Populist candidates for Congress in States like North Carolina, remains to be seen. There would seem to be some doubt of it.

REWARD FOR BAKER'S MURDERERS.

INCREASED TO \$1,500 BY THE POSTOFFICE DE PARTMENT

Washington, March 5 .- Postmaster-General Gary to-day issued the following circular offering a re-ward of \$1,500 for the arrest and convinction of each person who participated in the murder of Postmas ter Baker, at Lake City, S. C., on the night of Feb

ruary 21: "The special reward of \$300 heretofore offered by the Postoffice Department for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who burned the ruary 21, 1898, is hereby renewed, and the special re-ward of \$500 for the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who murdered the postmaster a that place on the same night is hereby increased to who participated in said murder.

sons causing such arrests and conviction upon pres entation to the Department of satisfactory docu-mentary proof thereof, but no claim for the above rewards will be entertained by the Department un-less presented within six months from the date of conviction."

NEW CLASSIFICATION OF TEAS

Washington, March 5.-The Treasury Department has issued a circular announcing that all tens arriv ing in this country after May 1, 1898, will be governed by the new standards adopted for the season beginning on May 1, 1898, and ending on April 20, 1899, excepting such tens as shall have been shipped prior to March 1, 1898, which shall be governed by the old standards.

A PAYMENT FOR KANSAS PACIFIC.

Washington, March 6.-In answer to inquiries on the subject, it is officially announced that the first payment of \$1,000,000 on account of the sale of the Government's interest in the Kansas Pacific Railroad was made during the present week. The remaining \$5.305,000 will be paid in four equal instalments in thirty, forty, fifty and sixty days from the date of the sale. February 19.

NEW FOURTH-CLASS POSTMASTERS.

Washington, March 5 .- Among the fourth-class postmasters appointed to-day were the following: New-Jersey-New-Sharon, F. P. Wetherill; Plainville, Mattie Griggs; South Branch, D. W. Bow nan. New-York-East Leon, J. E. Fuller: Lyon Falls, C. M. Waters: Wayne, Clifford Boyce.

DUTIES ON DUTCH SUGARS REVISED. Washington, March 5.—The Treasury Department has issued a circular revising the rates of duty hereafter to be charged on sugar imported from the Notherlands. The new rates are given as follows: On raw sugar produced from heet roots, 1.78 flori per 100 kilogrammes; on sugar refined from bee 1001 sugar, 2.12 florins per 100 kilogrammes. Under the original circular of September 22 last the rates were estimated at 2.50 floring per 100 kilo-grammes on raw beet sugar and 2.84 on refined

BE ILLEGAL.

NEW-YORK DISTRICT.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

USE OF BALLOT MACHINES ALLEGED TO

THAT IS WHY MR. RYAN SEEKS TO OUST MR. BREWSTER, WHO HOLDS THE SEAT IN THE HOUSE PROM THE XXXIST

Washington, March 5.-Elections Committee No. of the House of Representatives to-day heard arguments in the contested election case of Ryan against Brewster, of the XXXIst New-York District. This case hinges on the question as to whether the election should be declared void because in the city of Rochester the votes cast for Ryan and Brewster, respectively, were recorded by means of an automatic balloting machine. The contestant does not assert that he is entitled to the seat, but says that he has instituted the contest chiefly bebeen overridden and violated," and incidentally asks that he "may be awarded the expenses of his contest, not exceeding, of course, \$2,000.

In that portion of the district outside the city Rochester-which includes the remainder of Monroe County-the ballot machines were not and in that portion Mr. Brewster received 7,952 votes and Mr. Ryan received 4,898, giving the ormer a majority of 3,054 votes. In the city of Rochester, where the machines were used, 31,354 votes were cast for candidates for Congress, of which Mr. Brewster received 17,447 and Mr. Ryan 12.211, giving the former a majority of 5,236 in the ity, and 8,290 in the district.

in behalf of the contestant it was seriously argued to-day that the entire vote of the city of Rochester should be thrown out because the vised statutes of the United Statos prescribe that all votes for Representatives in Congress shall be by written or printed ballots," and, therefore, that the use of the ballot machine was illegal, and further, that the election should be declared void, although no claim was made that the 12,550 votes cast in the nineteen townships outside of Rochester were not in accordance with the strict etter of the United States statute. In behalf of Mr. Brewster, it was argued that

letter of the United States statute.

In behalf of Mr. Brewster, it was argued that the State of New-Tork, under the authority granted by the Constitution of the United States, may prescribe "the times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives," and it was shown that the State by a Constitutional provision, as well as by legislative enactment, had granted authority to cities to use ballot machines to record the choice of the electors.

Members of the committee listened patiently and attentively to counsel on both sides. Their arguments were logical and well arranged, and were presented in a lucid manner. The contestant's attorney made the most of what appeared to be an exceedingly weak case.

There is not much ground to doubt that the committee will dismiss the contest by a unanimous vote. If so, it will be the fourth one unanimously decided by this committee in favor of sitting members, three of whom are Republicans, while one is a Democrat. All of the cases referred to the committee have now been argued, both on written beries and by counsel, and its docket will be briefs and by counsel, and its docket will be cleared before the end of the session. One of the cases still pending—that of Jones against Catchings of the HId Mississippi District—involves constitutional questions which are also involved in cases pending before both the other Elections Committees of the House, and it is probable that these questions will not be settled until after a joint consultation of the members of the three committees. In two of the South Carolina cases the arguments on these questions were unusually and exceedingly elaborate and exhaustive, and the decision is awaited with deep interest.

OPPOSED BY SECRETARY BLISS.

HE SAYS THE ADOPTION OF THE FREE-HOMES AMENDMENT TO THE INDIAN APPROPRIATION BILL WOULD COST THE GOVERNMENT ABOUT \$36,000,000.

the Indian Affairs Committee of the House, has received from Secretary Bliss a communication, in which the Secretary takes strong ground against the adoption by the House of the free-homes amendment to the Indian Appropriation bill added by the Senate. Mr Bliss thinks that such legislaion would be inexpedient, as it would be taxing the points out that there are two classes of lands which will be affected by the proposed legislation. The first of these are the lands held in trust by the Government for the Indians to be disposed of for their benefit, for which a direct appropriation of approximately \$12,000,000 would have to be made to reimburse the Indians. In the second class are those lands purchased direct from the Indians for specific sums, aggregating \$25,000,000 in round numbers. This money was to be reimbursed to the United States by persons who settled on the lands. Probably half of this land has been entered by settlers, on which there has been paid by them less than \$1,000,000. The total loss, therefore, to the Secretary Bliss also shows that the prop islation might embarrass the agricultural colleges which receive a stated sum each year from the proceeds of the sale of public lands within the oundaries of the States in which they are lo

boundaries of the States in which they are located.

Another question which the Secretary asks is
on what principle of equity and justice could the
United States refuse to return to the settlers on
ceded Indian lands the large amount they have in
good faith paid into the Treasury. It is also represented that the proposed legislation would affect
several pending Indian treaties, as the United
States would have to assume the payment of the
money demanded by the Indians for the cession of
their lands in the event of the ratification of such
agreements by Congress. There are also a number
of other Indian reservations which, in the course
of other Indian reservations which, in the course
of time, might possibly be opened to homesicad settlement, and the policy outlined in the proposed
amendment might, it is urged, if enacted into law,
place the United States under obligations to appropriate money sufficient to pay the full value of
lands which might in the future be ceded to the
Government.

DISAGREEMENT ON THE INDIAN BILL Washington, March 5.—The Indian Appropriation bill as amended in the Senate will be called up in the House next week and sent to conference. bill came to the House from the Senate with seventy-two amendments, many of them important, including the free-homes provision, that for the disposition of the glisonite lands, in Utah, and for of going immediately to conference, as is usual, the bill has been in charge of the House Indian Committee. The latter without any opposition has voted to disagree to all the Senate amendments except the gilsonite clause, which is to be concurred in with an amendment, and the Seminole Indians agreement is to be amended by adding the Kiowa agreement. Representative Eddy, of Minnesota, has given notice to the committee that when the bill is called up in the House he will move to concur in the Senate amendments for the free-homestead legislation. This will be stubbornly fought, as the committee has decisively voted it down.

CLEMENCY NOT ASKED FOR BILLINGS.

COUNSEL FOR THE PAY DIRECTOR WORKING TO HAVE HIS CONVICTION REVERSED.

Washington, March 5.- The case of Pay Director Billings, convicted by court-martial of falsehood. is still pending before the Navy Department, and Secretary Long has been hearing daily arguments by counsel in the case. There is no foundation for the report that elemency has been sought for the accused man, nor is it true that he has been ordered before a Retiring Board as the best solution of the case. On the contrary, the efforts of tion of the case. On the contary, the enters of counsel have been to establish the fact that there was actually no wilful nor even conscious false-hood perpetrated, and this, with the production of the excellent war record of Pap Director Billings, is relied upon to induce the Secretary to reings, is relied upon to induce the verse the decision of the court.

NAVAL AND ARMY NOTES.

Washington, March &. SIGSBEE MAY SUCCEED MATTHEWS.-Real Admiral Matthews will relinquish his duties as assigned to duty on the Examining or Rettring Board until that time. Captain Sigsbee and Cap-tain Dickins, the latter being assistant chief of the Bureau of Navigation, are among the officers talked of for Admiral Matthews's place in the Bureau of Yards and Docks.

DISCHARGED FROM THE NAVY .- Passed Aseistant Paymaster Edwin B. Webster has been dis-charged from the Navy with one year's full pay. He was found unfit for promotion by a naval board recently, and the discharge is in accordance with an act of Congress. His last service was on the Castine, in South America.

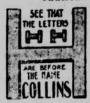
MILITARY ATTACHE AT RIO.-First Lieutenant J. H. Shipton, 1st Artillery, has been selected as United States military attaché at Rio Janeiro, Brazil, at the request of Minister Bryan. This will be the first time the United States has maintained a military attaché in Brazil.

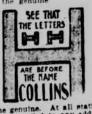
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USE FOR THE REINDEER.

NEED OF REPLENISHING THE HERDS IN ALASKA.

COMMISSIONER HARRIS SUGGESTS THAT THE ANI-MALS BE EMPLOYED AS AN AUXILIARY TO

OTHER MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION

Washington, March 5.—The abandonment of the Government Klondike relief expedition has left on hands of the War Department the reindeer which were bought for that service and are now on the way to Alaska. The War Department has no use for these animals, but there is a strong demand for them in Alaska for transportation purposes, and they could probably he sold at a profit to private individuals and corporations, who would probably be glad to secure the services of the trained herdsmen and teamsters who were brought o the United States with the reindeer.

The Interior Department, however, may establish a strong claim to have both the reindeer and the herdsmen and teamsters transferred to it. For some years past that Department has been engaged in establishing and training herds of rein-deer in Alaska, both for the purpose of providing an additional and much-needed means of subsist-ence for the natives, and of furnishing them with occupation and means of transportation. Last fall, when the news came that a number of American whalers were imprisoned in the Arctic, north of Point Barrow, and in imminent danger of starva tion, a relief expedition was organized, the success of which will depend on the herds of reindeer to be found at the stations established and maintained under the auspices of the Department of the In-These animals, including several hundred trained to sledge work, were turned over to the officer in charge of the Arctic relief expedition, while others were placed at the disposal of the Army relief expedition organized for the purpose of ascending the Yukon. It is supposed that these drafts have taken about all the serviceable rein-deer, which had been collected with so much pains and trouble and at considerable expense to Government. In view of these facts it is natural that the officials of the Interior Department who have had charge of the reindeer enterprise for the benefit of the Alaskan natives should be anxious War Department, in order to replenish the herds, bodily, for the use of the two Government relies

expeditions. There is no doubt in the minds of men who are familiar with Alaska that until railroads have been built and put in operation, and to a large extent even afterward, the problem of regular and speedy communication and transportation in that ountry can be solved only by the use of reindeer A memorandum on this subject recently submitted to the Secretary of the Interior by Commissioner Harris of the Bureau of Education is not only interesting but timely, in view of the abandonment of the Klondike relief expedition by the War Department. In the memorandum referred to Dr.

"Whatever may be the development of transpor-tation by river or by railroad in Alaska, the reindeer will prove a useful auxiliary by rendering possible a ready distribution even for long distances from the terminus. For instance, the steamers that visit the upper Yukon unload their goods at the terminal points. From these terminal points in the winter the reindeer can convey provisions and other supplies to the miners, forty or one hundred miles or more, as the case may be If a railroad should be made from Dyea or from Prince William Sound or any other point into the interior, at its terminal point various reindeer expresses make possible the distribution of the freight from the railroad to distant points in various directions from the terminus. They would likewise collect freight for the terminus. Meanwhile the reindeer caunot be used as a substitute for the river or the railroad in the carrying of freight any more than horses or oxel can be used (*) that purpose, because, while the amount of freight carried by the reindeer in the winter time is considerable, it would take ten thousand reindeer to carry a thousand tons, while one freight train or one large steamboat might carry the entire amount. It is in the distribution from terminal points and the collection for terminal points that the reindeer will be useful. other supplies to the miners, forty or one hundred

the distribution from terminal points and the collection for terminal points that the reindeer will be useful.

"Another point of great usefulness is the light work of carrying the mail. Great sneed for small loads is the favorable condition. With relays of forty or fifty miles each, the possible speed in winter time of reindeer expresses carrying a light load of mail is two hundred miles a day. If a route can be found, such as the Dalton Trail is said to be, from Haines to Fort Selkirk or Circle City, the relays of reindeer could carry the mail in three days to Dawson City and in four days to Circle City, the same period. Supposing a railroad should be built to Dawson City or Circle City, the reindeer would not be useful in traversing the country over which the railroad passed, but would be useful in connecting the terminus of the railroad in the winter time with places down the Yukon River. Even the military camp near the mouth of the Tanana could be brought into communication with the War Department by reindeer express to Circle City, taking two days for the round trip, and from the military camp near the mouth of the Tanana once a mouth to Point Barrow, requiring four days out and four days back, would keep the whole country in possession of the news regarding the fate of sailors caught in the Arctic seas and the missionary stations north and east of that point, and also those on the lines south and west, and those on the Yukon Arother one three days out from the new military post near Minook would give the same information regarding St. Michaels and numerous missionary posts south and southeast of that point, and also those on the lines south and west, and those on the Yukon will bring the great builk of freight up to the different distributing points."

Washington, March 5 (Special).-The House Apon next monday. It will probably be under con-sideration the entire week, and will be reported, it is expected, either at the close of the week or the beginning of the following week. That com-mittee has been exceedingly diligent and indus-trious this session, and has accomplished more than any of its predecessors in the same space of time. bill next Monday. It will probably be under con-

TO CHECK MONEY-ORDER FRAUDS.

Washington, March 5.—Auditor Castle of the Postoffice Department has directed that all spoiled money orders sent to his office by postmasters be cancelled immediately by a perforating stamp bearing the word "void." This is done to prevent their possible use by devices resorted to by dishonest persons into whose possession they may come.

CAPTAIN SIGSREE'S DOG "PEGGY" From The Chicago Tribune.

From The Chicago Tribune.

When Captain Sigsbee left the deck of the Maine on that terrible night in Havana Harbor he was followed over the side of the vessel by a fourfooted friend and companion. "Peggy," a Scotch terrier. Nobody paid any attention to Peggy under the perilous circumstances, but when the captain's gig pulled away from the side of the dismembered battle-ship. Peggy was curled up comfortably in the stern on a pile of cushions. Subsequently the little terrier made the journey to Key West on the relief boat. Olivette, and the officers and men of the Maine who are at Key West value their faithful little friend more than ever. Peggy is in clover among the guests of the leading hotel in Key West, where the surviving officers of the Maine are quartered, and on account of the romance connected with the little terrier she is a special pet among the ladies.

ANXIETY IN COLOMBIA.

FEAR THAT A REVOLUTION IS IMPEND ING.

THE TROUBLE DUE TO THE UNCERTAINTY OVER

THE RESULT OF THE PRESIDENTIAL" ELEC-TIONS-VICE-PRESIDENT CARO'S AMBITION.

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORPESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE Barranquilla, Feb. 19 .- Not since the revolutionary disturbance in the fall of 1894 and spring of 1895 as there been so much anxiety in the Republic of Colombia as is felt to-day. This is immediately due to the Presidential elections that have just taken place, whose result, owing to an unfortunate system of delay is not yet known, and will not be known until May of this year. On December 5 last a general election took place at which eightyfive electors were chosen, representing the eighty-five provinces of the Republic. On February 2 these electors met in their respective districts and cast their votes for President and Vice-President. On May 3 a Grand Jury will be appointed by Congress in Bogota to receive and de plare the result of these February elections. This Jury will consist of nine members, one from each of the nine Departments of the Republic.

Although the eighty-five electors met and voted according to statute governing elections on February 2, the result will not be definitely known until the meeting and decision of the Grand Jury. Telegraphic advices, however, received in this city from mportant points throughout the Republic indicate a victory for the Nationalist ticket-a victory that should insure the continuance of the present A complication, however, has lately arisen that, in the minds of many, threatens the country with reolutionary trouble.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TICKETS

On election day, December 5, these three Presidential tickets were placed before the people: National-its. Sanciemente and Marroquin; Conservative, Joaquin Reyes and Quintero Calderon; Liberal, Miguel Samper and Focion Soto.

a retired statesman, eighty-five years of age.

The Nationalist candidate, Jose Sanclemente, I

was nominated with the avowed expectation that his physical infirmities would prevent his accept ance of office in the event of his election. cording to the Constitution, the duties of the Excutive would thereupon devolve upon his companion in office, Marroquin. The latter has also been regarded as an Executive impossibility, owing to his advanced age and supposed reluctance to battle with the storms and dangers that undoubtedly beset the Presidency of this turbulent Republic. It was therefore tacitly understood by the Administration nominating him, that immediately on the resignation of Sanclemente, Marroquin would also resign, in which event Congress would designate an acting President. As Congress is made up of the friends of Vice-President Caro, the present head of the Government, it was foregone conclusion that his administration would he continued in the event of the resignations of Sanciemente and Marroquin. This simple programme has, however, received somewhat of a check by the sudden announcement on the part of Marroquin that he would refuse to resign in case of election and the resignation of Sanclemente. Following this announcement various rumors have been affoat to the effect that Vice-President Caro would insist on the forcible substitution of his name for that of Marroquin on the Nationalist ticket. Whether, under his instruction, this was actually done by the electors on February 2 will not be known until decision by the Congressional Grand Jury in May If at that time the election of Caro is proclaimed there is every indication of a serious popular up rising that will probably inaugurate a complete change in the political complexion of the country The possible attempt of Caro to retain the Presi dential power means, of course, a continuance of the Conservative, or, as it is now called, the Nationalist, policy and methods in the administration

Vice-President Caro's political dominance dates back to the latter part of the career of the late President, Rafael Nuflez, the founder, or, as he is sometimes called, "the regenerator," of the present form of government. Nuflez was elected to the Presidency of the United States of Colombia in 1882. He was at that time a Liberal, and served a short term of two years, as provided by the constitution of that time. In 1884 he was re-elected by a special of that time. Congress, this time as a Conservative. This change of party brought on the civil revolution by the Lib tremely bitter one, and it was only after many reverses that Nuflez succeeded in quelling his adversaries and placing his own government on a perma nent, safe hasis. This he accomplished by chang ing the form of government from a loose federation of States to a republic whose power was vested in departments instead of sovereign States as formerly. The name of the country was changed to the "Reblic of Colombia" instead of the "United States adopted. Since his first election, in 1882, Dr. Nuñez had served continuously as President until his death when he entered office with Miguel Caro as Vice President. Ever since their inauguration in the latter year, Caro has been acting President, Dr. Nuffez retiring to his home, in Cartagena, where he remained until his death. Were it not for this uninterrupted tenure of the executive power on the part of Caro there would be no constitutional objection to his election to the Presidency at this time.

Party politics, as shown by the elections of last ear, are not altogether explicable to those accustomed to North American political methods and motives. The opposition to the Nationalist candidates has been conducted almost entirely by the Conservatives, the Liberals taking a slight part in the campaign. Such differences as exist between the Conservatives and the Nationalists appear to be entirely confined to criticisms of the official acts of Vice-President Caro. The latter is chiefly censured for the number of monopolles that he has granted to private individuals and corporations. arettes, matches, salt-not to mention the exclusive control of other smaller industries-has been granted or sold to various contractors or agents during this Presidential term. Although there is no specific clause of the Constitution denying to the President the right to grant these monopolies, the enues of the country have sustained a serious loss by this policy of favoring a privileged class. Price also on articles secured under a monopoly have necessarily advanced, and to the loss in customs duties has thus been added increased expenses to the individual consumer.

Besides this criticism of the policy of the Admin istration in the matter of monopolies, it is asserted that unauthorized issues of paper currency to the amount of \$32,000,000 has been made since the entrance of Care into power in 1892. To these issue is attributed the present rulnous depreciation of the currency, while the fact that before the year 1885 this currency was at a par with gold is quoted as an evidence of the financial unsoundness of the present system.

Possibly the most active incentive to the oppo

sition against the Nationalist or Administration party arises from the denial of a free ballot at the

sition against the Nationalist or Administration party arises from the denial of a free ballot at the popular elections and the permission to Government troops to vote, notwithstanding the express prohibition of the Constitution. It is positively asserted by competent witnesses throughout the republic that so diers are taken to the poils by their officers, and that after thus voting they again vote as civiliars.

In these criticisms of the Administration by the Conservatives the Liberals, as a rule, acquiesce. The latter party, however, in the matter of political principles differs entirely from either the Nationalists or the Conservatives. Thus, the Liberals propose a radical curtailment of the power of the National Government as related to the local affairs of the various States or departments. According to their programme, based on the constitution in force before the advent of Dr. Nuñez, the National Government would have no right of interference in State affairs except for the collection of customs duties, distribution of the mails and control of the telegraph. Each State would have its own army, while the troops of the central Government would have the right to leave the capital at Bogota only at the request of one of the States, and even then with the provise only that Intermediate States would grant this army the right to cross their respective territories. Governors of States would also vote directly for the President, and not for electors, each State having, as a result of the popular elections, one vote to cast for the President, said vote being determined by the majority of votes cast in the States. Besides these policies in the administration of government, the Liberal party advocates an nabsolutely free press, free church, no capital punishment and no convict labor—differing radically in all these particulars from the platform, both of the Nationalists and the Conservatives.

PROBABLE RESULT OF THE ELECTIONS. Judging by the returns as far as they can be as

certained, the recent elections will be unanimously in favor of the Nationalist ticket, except possibly in the Province of Bogota, where it is probable there has been a Liberal majority. It is probable

also that the Department of Santander will some Liberal votes, although not enough for a jority. It is expected also that one or two of the provinces in the Department of Bolivar will be a favor of the Liberal candidates.

Until the meeting of the Grand Jury in May selected as the selected will undoubtedly be great anxiety throughout the Republic, owing to the widespread belief that the name of Caro will be substituted for that of Marroquin, an occurrence that, as is dicated above, would probably precipitate a revolutionary uprising. The fear of the latter is alreadingleated by a marked falling off in commercial transactions. Native merchants have counted manded all orders for importations, their instructions to this effect beginning in November last. The same merchants say that there will be no imports until after the meeting of the Grand Jury, in May. Thus, as an actual fact, more than half of the importations into the country have can be importations into the country have can be important of the more than half of the conditions of the sondition of public affairs in this country, is steadily rising.

CHANGE IN FOOTBALL SCHEDULA

YALE TO PLAY PRINCETON ON NOVEMBER AND HARVARD A WEEK LATER.

New-Haven, March 5.-The big colleges have made departure in the making of a schedule to football games of next autumn, in that the poles of playing the Yale-Princeton game after the Yale game between Yale and Princeton will be played at Princeton on November 12, and the Harva rame will take place in New-Haven on the 19th

game will take place in New-Haven on the 19th of the same month.

This will be the first time in the history of foe ball that Yale has played Princeton at Prince

BIRD HANDICAP OF A GUN CLUR

ROBERT WELCH WINS AFTER A TIE WITH & W

Riverton, N. J., March 5.-The fifth annual hus dred-bird handicap of the Riverton Gun Club was Station, near here, to-day. Robert Welch, of Philadelphia, finally won after tieing with C. M. Chaple. of the Carteret Gun Club, of New-York Only abomen paid the \$100 entrance fee.

Welch, although a resident of Philadelphia, ale welch, although a resident of Filladelphia, that has a member of the Carteret Gun Club. The other New-Yorkers were Chapin and G. B. Hutchias, the latter also of the Carteret Club.

Chapin and Weich divided first and second moneys, \$585, and Welch won the prize, a handsome solid sliver table service. Before the shooted Welch and Chapin agreed to divide the purse, but shot for the silver service. They each missed eleves out of one hundred birds, and on the shooted Welch missed one and Chapin three out of nine birds.

VICTORIAS ARE CHAMPIONS

THEY HAVE NO TROUBLE IN DEFEATING THE DE NICHOLAS HOCKEY TEAM

a seven from the St. Nicholas Skating Club las evening by a score of 8 goals to 0. The game was played at the St. Nicholas Rink. As the Victoria players have defeated the New-York Athletic Club and St. Nicholas teams, they have earned the title of champions of the world.

The playing last night was rough at times, es time Larned got too near to one of his opponents when he was lifting the puck, and was struck over the right eye with a hockey stick. The intury dinot keep him out of the game, although he played with blood streaming down the side of his face The visitors played a somewhat rougher game than on the occasion of their first appearance here The attendance was good, and the crowd frequently cheered the visitors.

In the first half, when the puck was pushed off, it went into St. Nicholas territory and was in play there till Drinkwater got it out of a scrimmage and passed it to McDougall, who shot it through for a goal. A few minutes later Davidson carried it the whole length of the rink and shot it through for another goal from the far side of the rink. The St. Nichola team went to pieces at this point, with the excep tion of Barron and Larned, who tried hard to chec the visitors, but their efforts were in vain, for with in five minutes Drinkwater shot two goals and Me-

in five minutes Drinkwater shot two goals and MeLea ended the scoring for the first half by pushing
the puck through for a goal.

In the second half the puck was sent to
Grant, who carried it up the rink and passed it
to McDougall. The latter passed it to Davidson,
who shot it through. McDougall next got the puck
and after passing all the forwards on the St. Nicholas team shot a second goal. The spectators
cheered Wrenn when he carried the puck along the
rink, but when he tried to pass it to one of his felow-players McDougall got hold of it and passed it
to Davidson, who got another goal, ending the soming. The line-up was as follows:
Victorias.

Positions.

St. Nicholas.

Victorias Positions.
Lewis Goal
McRobie Point

YALE AND COLUMBIA TIE AT HOCKEL At the Clermont-ave, skating rink last evening the Yale and Columbia university teams played it tie game at hockey. Neither succeeded in scoring

BARNARD SCHOOL CUP GAMES.

There was a large attendance yesterday at the 5th Regiment armory, Ninety-fourth-st. and Park ave., to witness the ninth annual athletic games of the Barnard School. There was a lively competition for the cup, which was won by the Berke ley School with 29 points. Pingry was second with 24 points and Pratt third with 16 points.

The winners and the summary were as follows:

Bixty-yard dash (sentor)—C. A Sulser, Pingry School. Time-0.048.
Four-hundred-and-forty-yard run-H. E. Manvel, Pingry School. Time-0.56.
Sixty-yard dash (dunior)—J. Wrightsin, Newark Academy, Time-0.076.
One-mile run-R. D. Sanford, Brocklyn. Time-0.28.
Sixty-yard hundle—J. A. Forney, Berkeley. Time-0.078.

Skiy-yard number J. Alker, Serkeley School. Time Sift.
One-mile walk—J. Alker, Serkeley School. Time Sift.
Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard run (juntor)—L. A.
Lane, Brooklyn. Time—0.20%.
Two-hundred-and-twenty-yard run
Sulzer, Pingry School. Time—0.24%.
Eight-hundred-and-telphy-yard run—H. E. Manva.
Pingry. No time taken.
Putting sixteen-pound shot—A. H. Ward. Pract Desitance—12 ft. 4% in.
Running high jump—R. W. Nutting. Pract Institute
Distance—5 ft. 10 in.

EDMUND TATTERSALL DEAD. London, March 5 -Edmund Tattersall, head the horse-exchange firm of Tattersall's, is dead.

STATE INTERCOLLEGIATE MEETING. Utica, N. Y., March 5.—A meeting of the New York State Intercollegiate Union was held here this afternoon. Colgate, Hamilton, Hebart and Union universities were represented. St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y., was admitted to membership. It was decided to hold the annual sed day at Utica Park, May 28.

STRICTER RULES FOR SCHOOL ATHLETES. Ithaca, N. Y., March 5.-The Cornell convention of the New-York State Interscholastic League was held in Ithaca to-day. Article XII of the constiball and track teams will be required to register in the schools by February 15. Football candidates will have to be in school at least two weeks after the school opens to be eligible. It was decided to debar the night school students from future teams and in case of two high schools in the same city each will be required to have separate associations. The spring meet on the track and field will be held in Ithaca for the next three years. The following schools were admitted to the League. North Topmawanda, Cayusa Lake Military 2 alony Starker Seminary and Styles Preparatory School, at Ithaca.

YALE-HARVARD GAMES ON MAY 14. Springfield, Mass., March 5.-Representatives Springheid, Mass., March & Representatives of Yale and Harvard met at the Massasoit House, is this city, this afternoon to arrange for the dustrack athlette games to be held at Holmes Field Cambridge, next May. There were present Captair F. H. Bigelow and B. H. Hayes, of Harvard, and Captain E. C. Perkins and I. N. Swift, representing Yale.

After luncheon the delegates met in one of the hotel pariors. C. Gillette, Yale, '97, presided at the meeting, which elected the following officers: President meeting, which elected the following officers: President, H. S. Brookes, of Yale; secretary and treaturer, B. H. Hayes, of Harvard.

The date of the games was set for May 14, and 14 was decided to hold the bicycle events in the moraling, before the meet, at Charles River Park, H. S. Brooks, of Yale, and G. B. Morrison, of Harvard were chosen as a committee to select the official for the games, their selections to be subject to the approval of the two captains.

NEW-BRITAIN SNOWED UNDER.

The basket-ball team of the Twenty-third-st branch of the Y. M. C. A. defeated a team from New-Britain, Conn., last evening by a score of 20 to 6. The game was played in Association Hall and was one of the most interesting contests seen that